

# **EXHIBIT B**

**From:** Levy, Scott  
**Sent:** 26 August 2019 00:51  
**To:** Steven H. Khan <[REDACTED]>  
**Cc:** Mark Snookal <[REDACTED]>  
**Subject:** Re: [\*\*EXTERNAL\*\*] Patient MS

Dr. Khan,

Thank you for the very quick response. I'm working with my team in Nigeria right now to discuss.

Scott

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 23, 2019, at 10:35 PM, Steven H. Khan <[REDACTED]> wrote:

Hi Dr. Levy,  
I received your voicemail about Mr. MS who is a Chevron employee and my patient here at Kaiser.  
I understand he is applying for a job in a rural or remote area of Nigeria and I understand the concern about his aortic aneurysm.

I just spoke to Mr. MS and received his permission to email you back. I am also copying him on this email.

Mr. MS's aneurysm is relatively small and considered low risk. His Thoracic aortic aneurysm size is 4.1-4.2 cm on his most recent CT scan.

From the published studies, the risk of rupture or dissection is 2% per year for aneurysms between 4.0 and 4.5 cm (Ann Thor Surg 2002 Vol 73, pg 17-28, figure 3).

Further, the average rate of growth of thoracic aortic aneurysms is 0.1%/year and Mr. MS's aneurysm has not changed between his CTs in May 2016, May 2017, and April 2019.

Since Mr. Snookal's aneurysm has not shown any growth for 3 years, his risk may be lower than the published 2% number above which would be based on "average" growth rates.

Finally, the studies of risk of rupture are fairly old (2002) and treatment has improved as has our understanding of aortic aneurysms.

For example, animal studies have shown a significant benefit from use of Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARB) in preventing or even reversing aortic aneurysm growth and Mr MS is on an ARB.

In summary, Mr. MS's risk of serious complications related to his thoracic aortic aneurysm is low and likely less than 2% per year.

The risk is primarily related to further enlargement of the aneurysm which can be tracked with an annual CT scan.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to email me or call me.

Best regards,

S. Khan, MD  
Clinical Associate Professor, UCLA School of Medicine  
Heart Failure and Transplant Cardiology, Kaiser Permanente

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